

## 2.5-2.8 Unit Outline

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Learning Target	Assessment	M.L.4	M.L.3	M.L.2	M.L.1
1. I can use long division & synthetic division to simplify a rational expression.	2.5 WS 2.5 & 2.6 Quiz 2.5-2.8 Review 2.5-2.8 Test				
2. I can find the zeros of a polynomial function in factored form.	2.6 WS 2.5 & 2.6 Quiz 2.5-2.8 Review 2.5-2.8 Test				
3. I can factor a polynomial function to find the zeros.	2.6 WS 2.5 & 2.6 Quiz 2.5-2.8 Review 2.5-2.8 Test				
4. I can use the rational zeros theorem to write a list of possible rational zeros of a polynomial function.	2.7 WS 2.7-2.8 Quiz 2.5-2.8 Review 2.5-2.8 Test				
5. I can use Descartes's Rule of Signs to determine the number of possible positive and negative real zeros of a polynomial.	2.7 WS 2.7-2.8 Quiz 2.5-2.8 Review 2.5-2.8 Test				
6. I can write a polynomial function when given the zeros of the function.	2.8 WS 2.7-2.8 Quiz 2.5-2.8 Review 2.5-2.8 Test				
7. I can graph and/or identify a graph of a polynomial function, given the zeros and their multiplicity.	2.8 WS 2.7-2.8 Quiz 2.5-2.8 Review 2.5-2.8 Test				
8. I can find all complex zeros of a polynomial function and write it in factored form.	2.8 WS 2.7-2.8 Quiz 2.5-2.8 Review 2.5-2.8 Test				

### Long Division

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9x^2 - 12x + 16 \\
 3x + 4 \overline{) 27x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 64} \\
 \underline{-(27x^3 + 36x^2)} \phantom{+ 0x + 64} \\
 -36x^2 + 0x + 64 \\
 \underline{-(-36x^2 - 48x)} \phantom{+ 64} \\
 48x + 64 \\
 \underline{-(48x + 64)} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Ex. Apply Descartes's Rule of Signs to

$$f(x) = 2x^4 + 7x^3 - 4x^2 - 27x - 18$$

How many sign variations are there in  $f(x)$ ?

Only one sign change, so  $f$  must have exactly one positive real zero.

How about  $f(-x)$

$$f(-x) = 2x^4 - 7x^3 - 4x^2 + 27x - 18$$

3 variations in sign means  $f$  has either 3 or 1 negative real zeros.

### Synthetic Division

$$(2x^4 - 3x^2 + 4x - 9) \div (x + 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr}
 -2 & 2 & 0 & -3 & 4 & -9 \\
 & & -4 & 8 & -10 & 12 \\
 \hline
 & 2 & -4 & 5 & -6 & 3
 \end{array}$$

$$(2x^4 - 3x^2 + 4x - 9) \div (x + 2) = 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 6 + \frac{3}{x+2}$$